# TREASURY REPORT.

SECRETARY GAGE REVIEWS THE NA-TIONAL FINANCES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES-ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR-DISCUS-

Washington, Dec. 6.-The annual report of Se retary Gage was sent to Congress to-day. principal features are as follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. . \$273,437,161 51 206,128,481 75 6,164,256 24 4,016,531 57 2,805,435 35 1 912,411 25

iand
From tax on National banks
From sales of public lands.
From sales of indian lands.
From Navy possion and Navy hospital 1.343.563.88 funds From tax on seal skins and rent of seal islands rom sales of Government property rom customs fees, fines, penalties, etc. rom payment of interest by Pacific rall-ways Prom immigrant fund.

From sinking fund, Central Pacific Railway
From depredations on public lands.
From deposits for surveying public lands.
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.
From selles of ordnance material.
From part payment of Central Pacific Rail-

\$610,982,004.35 The expenditures for the same period were: For the civil establishment including for-eign intercourse, public buildings, collect-ing the revenues. District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses.

For the military establishment including rivers and harbors, Neris, arsenals, sea-coast defences, and expenses of the Spanish was

20,000,000 12,805,711,14 139,894,929,07

95,021,384 17

coast defences, and expenses of the Spanish war.

The may be a small establishment, including con-struction of new visuels, machinery, struction of new visuels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at armament, and expenses of the Spanish way yards, and expenses of the Spanish \$700,003,564.62

In addition to the revenues collected during the year and the amount received in part payment of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad, the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From subscriptions to the 3 per cent ten-twenty bonds issued under authority of the act of June 13, 1898, for Spanish war expenditures, \$198,678,720; from National bank fund deposited under act of July 14, 1890, in excess of bank notes redeemed, \$5,324,234,50, and from the issue of 4 per cent bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, \$2,590, making a total of \$20,005,514,50.

The securities redeemed on account of the sinking fund were as follows:

Loan of 1883
Panded Loan of 1881
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 33 per cent.
Loan of July, 1882
Funded loan of 1891
Fractional currency and notes 17,550 00 4,223 48 \$31,273 48 As compared with the fiscal year 1898 the receipts for 1830 increased \$116,648,650, and there was an in-crease of \$161,703,507 in expenditures.

The revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws: From customs
From Internal revenue
From miscellaneous sources
From postal service .\$640,958,112.00 Total estimated revenues

te expenditures for the same period are esti-ed as follows: For the civil establishment .... For the military establishment For the naval establishment .... For the Indian Service \$40,000,000.00

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing have the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1901 will be: 
 From customs
 \$225,000,000 00

 From internal revenue
 320,000,000 00

 From mernal revenue
 25,000,000 00

 From mesclaneous sources
 25,000,000 00

 From postal service
 107,773,253 52

. \$687, 773, 233 92 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the Secre tary estimates total revenues of \$667,773,255, and total expenditures, based on estimated appropriations, of \$685,853,448, leaving a deficit of \$18,080.194. In these predictions he assumes an increase over the current year of \$19,000,000 each in customs and internal revenue. He also reckons on a reduction of \$21,829,417 in military expenditure, and adds:

It is confidently believed that Congress in reviewing the requirements of the various executive departments for the fiscal year 1901, new placed at 588,583,4815 k, will be able to reduce the estimates submitted to such a point as will bring expenditures within the estimated revenues of 5607,72,253 22, and leave in fact a fair and substantial margin for

# VAST FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

VAST FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions of the fiscal year, as shown by the report of the Treasurer of the United States, were of unusual magnitude, the net ordinary receipts having been exceeded in any like period but once, in 1863, 1864 and 1865. Inclusive of the amounts involved in the issue and redemption of bonds, notes and certificates, the gross receipts, under warrant, were \$1.608.451.340.18, and the gross expenditures \$946.222.148.83. There was, in consequence, an addition of \$92,229.181.85 to the general Treasury balance, which increased from \$775.751.868.11 to \$867.890.509.46.

While there was a deficiency of \$89.111.559.67 in the ordinary revenues, the excess of receipts over disbursements on account of loans was sufficient to realize a net surplus of \$190.781.23 as the result of the fiscal operations of the year. This substantial addition to the available resources, together with the steady advance of the receipts from taxation to an actual excess over current needs, has relieved the Treasury of all danger of difficulty from sudden emergency.

Important changes took place during the year in the composition and distribution of the stock of money. The amount of notes and silver certificates in circulation was increased by \$43.823.385, reducing the paper holdings of the Treasury to the minimum required for the transaction of business. The outstanding Treasury notes of 1890 were cut down, by cancellation on redemption in silver dollars, from \$101.207.280 to \$35.518.280.

cancellation on redemption in silver dollars, from \$101,207,230 to \$35,58,280.

In consequence of these operations and the increased use of gold, there were noteworthy additions to the denominations of \$30 and under in active circulation. In the year ended September 30 has the increase in the amount of paper money of these denominations outstanding amounted to \$58,-665,416, while the increase of the gold coin in the hands of the people was estimated at \$23,211,373.

In the fiscal year the offices of the Treasury paid out \$42,582,296 in standard silver dollars, an increase of \$15,700,147 over the previous year. The receipts in the same period were \$37,581,090, a decrease of \$15,425,884. By September 30 the continued demand for these coins carried the total in circulation to \$85,765,425, the highest amount ever reached. 388, 785, 243, the highest amount ever reached.

The receipts of gold at New-York from customs

The fetishism of savage Africa makes us shudder, and fills us with disgust. Yet we have fetishes of our own, one of them great, widely-worshipped,

innumerable are daily perpetrated. The name of that fetish is Ignorance. To that powerful fetish thousands of mothers annually make sacrifice of their daughters. For what is it but a sacrifice to the fetish Ignorance to permit girls to blossom to womanhood, and enter the marriage relation without one helpful hint of the obligations of that relation and its physical perils?

Just the word which the mother fails to speak would turn the young girls' attention to the danger of irregularity. For it is in the ignorance of the necessity for regularity in the periods that the foundation is laid for the debilitating drains, the female weak-

ness, bearing-down pains, inflammation and ulceration that rob marriage of joy and motherhood of happiness.

That "God-send for women" as women have named it, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, establishes regularity of the periods, dries up all un-healthy drains, cures female disease, and inflammation and ulceration of the peculiarly feminine

Women suffering from diseases peculiarly feminine, may consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, by letter at the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, absolutely without charge or fee. Each letter is opened in strict pri-vacy, read as sacredly confidential and to preserve the seal of confidence unbroken, all replies are sent in plain envelopes, bearing no single word of

amounted for the fiscal year to 78.5 per cent of the whole, as compared with 29.4 per cent for 1888. For the first quarter of 1960 they rose to 84.5 per cent. In the aggregate operations of the Treasury, the receipts of gold in 1893 amounted to 37.5 per cent of the whole, and the disbursements to 35.37, as compared with 19.03 and 11.83 respectively in 1898. On September 20 the gross amount of gold coin and buillon in the Treasury was \$353.002.280, and the net \$254.328.821. The maximum net gold was \$258.081.685, on October 12. The highest previous records for the end of any month were \$332.551.306 and \$318.818.253 respectively, the former in September and the latter in March, 1888.

The history of the Department shows that during

the end of any month were \$332.551.306 and \$218-\$18.252 respectively, the former in September and the latter in March, 1888.

The history of the Department shows that during the last eight years it has been impossible, for want of sufficient revenue, to comply with the provisions of Section 3.694. Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. The first four months of the current fiscal year produced a surplus in the revenues of about \$7.000.000, and the indications are strong that there will be a surplus at the end of the year of \$40.000.000. Under these conditions the Secretary, November 15, 1899, offered to purchase during the month of November \$25,000.000 of the bonds of the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, or of the 5 per cent loan of 1904, at the current market price.

Our foreign commerce has much more than doubled since 1870, the total of the imports and exports combined being in 1870 but \$828.730.175, while those of 1899 were \$1.934.171.791, and seem likely in the year 1900 to pass the \$2,000.000.000 line. This remarkable growth has been chiefly on the side of exports, the imports of 1899 heing but 60 per cent in excess of those of 1870, while the exports of 1899 are 212 per cent greater than those of 1870.

#### IMMIGRATION.

There arrived during the fiscal year 1896 at ports of the United States and Canada 311.715 immigrants, exclusive of about 25,000 who, says the Commissioner General, came as cabin passengers, and an unknown number from Mexico and Canada. The above total was composed of 257,349 from Europe, 8,72 from Asia, 51 from Africa and 5,343 from all other sources, making an increase over the number for the preceding year of \$2,416, or nearly 35 per cent. This increase consisted in large part of European immigrants, numbering 79,552, and especially of arrivals from Italy, Austria-Hungary and the Russian Empire and Finland, which contributed thereto, respectively, excesses over the figures reported last year of 18,866 (22 per cent), 22,634 (57 per cent), and 31,151 (104 per cent).

The total immigration was divided as to sex into 185,277 males and I1/438 females; as to age, there were 43,983 fourteen years old and under, 248,187 between fourteen and forty-five and 19,545 who had reached forty-five and over; 60,446 could neither read nor write; 1,022 could read but were unable to write; 29,671 brought each 550 or over; 174,613 brought each iess than 180, and the total amount exhibited to inspection officers was \$5,414,662. There were relieved in hospital 2,028, returned within one year after inning 253, and refused admission 3,788. The last mentioned number was composed of 1 idiot, 8 convicts, 19 insane persons, 8 2 assisted immigrants, 348 diseased persons, 741 contract laborers and 2,599 paupers or persons likely to become public charges. Resides the foregoing there were debarred on the Canadian and Mexican borders 756 paupers and 30,500 paupers or persons likely to become public charges. Hesides the foregoing there were debarred on the Canadian and Mexican borders 756 paupers and 30,500 paupers or persons likely to become public charges. Hesides the foregoing there were debarred on the Canadian and mexican borders 756 paupers and 30,500 paupers or persons likely to become public charges. Hesides the foregoing the contract

#### THE STANDARD OF MONEY.

THE STANDARD OF MONEY.

The state of the Treasury, as shown in its proper place, exhibits a degree of financial strength never before equalled. It places the Government in a position more favorable than has before existed to take any steps Congress may consider wise toward inaugurating needful improvements in the currency or judicious modifications in the banking laws. There are two points to which public attention has long been directed and upon which legislative action has been earnestly desired. These are, first, the money standard, and, second, a better adaptation of our currency system to the requirements of expanding trade and industry. Both of these questions are of prime importance to our well being as a people, and demand the consideration which their importance justifies. Upon these two questions i feel it my duty to speak with earnestness.

First, as to the money standard. Gold now constitutes that standard. It is now, and for many years has been, the standard by which the values of all commodities, whether foreign or domestic, have been measured or declared. It is the standard to which reference has been had in all contracts or undertakings involving the future payment of money. It is the standard which tests the quality or value of the intermediate currency with which wages are paid and all, or nearly all, of the minor business affairs of the people are carried on. The debate over the relative merits of gold and silver as the true and proper money standard has been long and exhaustive; but while the discussion has continued the advanced nations of the earth, one after the other, with hardly an exception, have adopted gold as the more suitable for commercial needs. Indeed, it is vigorously asserted, and with truth, that the United States is in this very category—that our money standard is gold—and with some show of reason it is argued that nothing is required other than to "let things alone." Such a conclusion, however, does not commend itself to the judgment of those to whom stability in the future rewards and uninterrupted employment. The illustration is applicable to modern industry in all its forms. The one word most important is stability of conditions—and the most important feature to that stability is an established money standard, and so established that it cannot be subverted or changed by any hasty or ill considered action.

# INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FAR OFF.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FAR OFF.

It has long been the desire and hope of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to secure needful and enduring stability in the meney standard by an international agreement in regard to gold and silver which would be effective to that end. The realization of that desire and hope seems now too remote to justify present consideration, but if those who still cherish it shall offer it in objection to the action above proposed it is a sufficient answer to say that stability on the gold standard is the only stability now possible to us, and if the time should come when international agreement offers a safe and desirable substitution the freedom of our representative form of government will give to our people the liberty of choice.

If it be true, as true it undoubtedly is, that gold is now our standard of money values, the future needs only the assurance that it will so continue to be until at least the people shall be so united in their desire for a change therein as to writted in their desire for a change therein as to be able to direct the voice of both houses of Congress and secure the approving signature of the Chief Executive. The confidence that Congress will furnish this kind of a guaranty has inspired enterprise, called capital into use, improved the condition of labor and given new impetus to all our energies. To make this favorable state of affairs permanent the highest security should be given that the common denominator of all calculations in value shall remain unchanged.

It is evident that a direct and effective way to do this would be to declare that the credit obligations of the Government itself, whether payable on demand or at a future period, shall be paid in gold coin of present weight and fineness; or it would be equally effective if, by positive law, it were made mandatory upon the Treasury Department so to pay and receive the two kinds of money—silver and gold—as to maintain their parity under all conditions. Such action would be in logical conformity to what

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

In the beginning law took no cognizance of banking, it grew into being as in a free condition the arts and trades and divisions in labor have grown. When society reached a stage where man could put confidence in man credit was born. The producer or owner of property became willing to pass its ownership to another against the buyer's promise to pay its equivalent value at a future time. Thus an enormous step forward was made. Brain and brawn, united to character, could then gain the use of the tools of production, and with their aid could win from the reluctant soil the value for the repayment of their cost. Ability, borrowing capital, could create capital. Thus the accumulations of society advanced from the rule of addition to that of multiplication. The men who desired the power which credit gave increased in number, and under the same law which developed the division of labor and the specialization of industry the dealer in credit became specialized from the dealer in goods. BANKING AND CURRENCY.

man thus distinctively separated became The man thus distinctively separated became known as the banker. Of necessity he was a man of property and of acknowledged responsible character. His obligation was effective for the exchange of goods, and those of lesser repute or standing found it to their advantage to borrow his credit in exchange for their own. Possessed of financial resources of his own, represented largely in cash or money, it became natural for him and advantageous to the community that he should pay for local products at the point where they were produced, to take his reimbursement at some distant point to which they might be shipped and sold. He further became a natural temporary repositary of the idle money of others, and this alded him to perform in a larger way his particular function. The above describes all he did then. It describes all he does now.

ed him to perform in a larger way his particular function. The above describes all he did then. It describes all he does now.

Summarized, he exchanges his effective credit for the less effective, or elsewhere ineffective, credit of those with whom he deals. He makes payment for goods in one place and takes his pay in another. He makes payment for goods purchased at distant points, and takes his reimbursement at his home point, where they are bought and consumed. He receives deposits of money. These deposits, together with any unused balances of credit due to others, are evidenced by proper entries on his books. He carries in his money cheat a percentage of all the obligations thus evidenced sufficient to enable him to meet the calls for cash from such of his creditors as may require that form of payment. To such as could be well accommodated thereby he formerly gave his notes of hand, convenient in size and denomination.

To this list of operations carried on by the banker nothing can be added. It comprehends all his functions. It will be observed by the thought-

ful that in no one of these is he able to operate, except in compliance with the desires of those with whom he deals. He is poweriess to take the initiative in any of them. Whoever deals with him does it of choice, and not in obedience to any power of coercion the banker can exercise. Of all the members of the community, he is the one the most dependent. In the degree that he operates his function, to that degree he becomes a debtor, with all his liabilities immediately payable. He is under the highest bonds of self-interest to so carry himself as to win and retain the respect and confidence of his constituents and dealers. A failure on his part in this respect means disaster to his business and ruin to himself. Holding claims against the community, the value and solvency of which depend to a larke degree upon continued activity and industry in trade, it is his interest to promote, as best he can, the conditions favorable to the prosperity of the community.

dustry in trade, it is an interest to the pros-best he can, the conditions favorable to the pros-perity of the community.

It would appear, then, that the banker as a pri-vate person might be sofely left to pursue his calling without interference from the law, because it is evident that his own interest, if wisely con-sidered, will guide him in those directions which it would be the policy of good laws to direct him to take

With the growth of society the increase of capital and the increased demand upon the increase of the services he alone can render, the differential hardward of the services he alone can render, the differents of ifferent hardward of the fellows. The deleate native properties and many hazards which time and experience had shown to exist, made the operating individuals reluctant to stone full properties. To limit their individuals reluctant to stone full properties of the fellows of the fellows

movement of expansion action of the banks and the business public.

If what is above written is true it must be recognized that in the larger affairs of our commercial life the "currency" supply is, as a rule, equal to the demand. In other words, when the operations of trade are in their usual groove, bank credits, with the accessories of checks and drafts, furnish all the mechanism of exchange that trade requires. With a periodical regularity, however, clearly marked, occurring year after year with the autumnal season, these instruments of exchange are proved to be inefficient for the service then required. Then the crops are to be harvested, the labor cost paid. The grain and the cattle are to be marketed. The Western bankers and merchants who have funds or credit at rest with the bankers in the financial centres find that checks and drafts are not suited to the purposes now in question. The bank credit is all right per se, but the form in which that credit is evidenced is not convenient. What they need for these uses is a form of credit instrument easily recognized by the people, one convenient as to denomination, and one which will pass from hand to hand without being questioned. In short, their need is for paper money or hard cash.

Now, subject to one limitation—that of safety

In short, their need is for paper money or hard cash.

Now, subject to one limitation—that of safety to the note holder, a qualification never to be disregarded—it is impossible for any one to name a good reason why the indebtedness of the banker in this field of the exchanger should not be expressed as freely in his notes of hand of convenient size as in one consolidated entry to the credit of his dealer upon his books of account. It is precisely at this point that difficulty, embarrassment and loss are occasioned. What would be a natural, economical and effective operation is by the inhibitions and restrictions of law now made impossible. In a state of freedom the extraorclinary wants of the country at harvest time would be largely, if not wholly, met by the conversion of hank balances, not available for these general purposes, into bank notes or paper money. These, performing their function, would again return when their service was ended, to be again transformed into "balances in bank," where through the medium of checks and drafts, the larger commercial uses would be the better served.

UNREASONABLE RESTRICTIONS.

# UNREASONABLE RESTRICTIONS.

medium of checks and drafts, the larger commercial uses would be the better served.

UNREASONABLE RISTRICTIONS.

I have said that the present inhibitions and restrictions of the law make this natural course impossible. The prohibitive tax of 10 per cent upon the notes of State banks, and the unreasonable restrictions and conditions imposed upon National banks as a condition of note issues by them are pointed to in justification of this statement. I cannot do better, perhaps, than here to illustrate the argument by recent financial history. I take the facts from New-York records. They are the most complete and the most instructive, although any other commercial centre might be selected for example. On August 25 last the lanks of New-York held in "deposits"—i. e. unliquidated debts to the public—the large amount of Sco.900.900. They held claims against the aubile foutstanding loans) amounting to \$705,900.90. They held cash—that is to say, various forms of money legal tender by law—upward of \$25,000.90. They held neash—that is to say, various forms of money legal tender by law—upward of \$25,000.90. They held neash—that is to say, various forms of money legal tender by law—upward of \$25,000.90. They retain on of things to each other was apparently normal and satisfactory. The merchant of the manufacture or the general dealer could excannage his obligations with the hank for the bank's obligation to him through a credit upon its books at the low cost of 21, 3 or 4 per cent per annum. The reserves of 11 the best how to torvaping or which finally in the best how to be a sufficient which mainly on the books of the New-York hanks. Single in the form of paper money, they would have best how standards on the form of paper money, they would have been controlled a portion of the refuse had, who standing upon their books, and this would have not refuse the hanks and the other incidentals of crop gathering.

If the New-York banks could have been any fact the credit standing upon their books, and this would remain the same. Th

cent. That element of the currency which bank credits furnish was contracted within a period of nine weeks to the extent of \$84,900,000. In common parlance, deposits were reduced to that extent. Put in the shortest form: In order to supply the interior in the shortest form: In order to supply the interior with the use of a medium of exchange for a few weeks, to the amount of \$23,000,000, havoc was wrought in the regular ongoing of our commercial life.

It is pertinent to inquire whether this is the best of which we are capable. Other contracts and the contracts of the contracts

wrought in the regular ongoing of our commercial life.

It is pertinent to inquire whether this is the best of which we are capable. Other countries offer us models which it may profit us to study. Certain it is that perturbations in our finances often bring far reaching and destructive effects to trade and industry Equally certain it is that in other countries such pertubations do not result in similar general distaster. I have said that foreign systems of hanking afford objects of profitable study. We need not go so far. Forty years ago, before the imperative needs of the Government repressed the natural development of banking, there had already become established in several States banking systems filling to a high degree of perfection the services which such institutions should render to the public. The New-England system, those of Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana and New-York—while differing from each other in many particulars and not equally effective were all safe and substantially adequate to public. It is the general theory of our Government that

needs.

It is the general theory of our Government that the largest liberty should be enjoyed by the people, subject only to such restraints as the welfare and safety of the whole may require, and in the field of banking it may be affirmed that this principle should be observed.

FAULTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

should be observed.

FAULTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

I beg now to point out some of the general limitations and restrictions which Congress has imposed in this department, and inquire as to their justice, wisdom and adequacy.

1. As to conditions of capitalization. The law requires a minimum capital of \$5,000 as a precedent to organization under the National Bank Act. While this would seem to be a fair and moderate limit, it is undoubtedly too large for the resources of small communities, where banking facilities are much needed, and it is suggested that for places of a population of 1,000 or less the minimum be reduced to \$5,000.

2. The National Bank Act clearly recognizes than note issuing function as a proper one, but it is plain that the original conditions and limitations imposed have, under changing conditions, become substantially prohibitive in their terms. This ought to be restudied, and as large a liberty given as may be consistent with safety in the exercise of that useful function.

3. The law prescribes percentages which National bonks shall carry in eash against their deposits and limits the amount of risk which the bank shall take in loans to any one individual, firm or corporation. The percentage of cash reserves seems to have justified in practice the provision of the aw, but the limitations on loans have been found to work with great inequality. The recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency on this spoint, to be found in his report to Congress last year, merit careful consideration.

4. While limitations and restrictions exist in several directions, no limitation has ever been given as to the ultimate liability a bank may carry upon a given are the ultimate liability a bank may carry upon a given are to the ultimate solvency of the bank with \$5,000 constant. Cash reserves are a defensible subject of legislation for the bank with \$5,000 constant. Cash reserves are a defensible subject of the bank is the measure of risk is determined by the extent of the loans; and for the ultimate solv

be relative and fairly adequate to the risks involved.

It is mainly in the lack of adequacy to public needs that our National system is at fault. The repressive effect upon note issues destroys, or injuriously limits, one of its very important functions. How in certain particulars this injury results I have tried truthfully to show. In view of the weakness and limitations which time and experience have brought under notice, efforts have been made to modify the National Banking act. In the House of Representatives of the last Congress certain bills were proposed embodying measures which I believe would be effective toward needed reform. These measures in their general principles are approved by the informed judgment of the most thoughtful of our people. It is to be expected that they will be again offered for the consideration of the present congress. Without indulging in specific recommendations at this time, which if made could be but repetitions of previous recommendations, I commend the subject to the thoughtful attention of the legislative body.

The Secretary also reviews the work of the The Secretary also reviews the work of

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Internal Revenue Bureau, the Customs, Marine Hospital, Secret, Revenue Cutter, Lighthouse, Life Saving and Steamboat Inspection services, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Navigation Bureau, and other divisions of the Treasury Department. The report is accompanied by elaborate tables.

### NAVY'S NEED OF ARMOR PLATE.

SECRETARY LONG SENDS ADMIRAL O'NEIL'S

Washington, Dec. 6 .- The Secretary of the Navy to-day transmitted to the Senate a report made by Rear Admiral O'Nell on armor plate for naval yessels. It reviews the whole subject and the that have been made to obtain armor at the price fixed by Congress. It goes into the subject of manufacture of armor plate in great detail, and closes by recommending that the restriction of price be removed. If it is not, it asserts that it will be impossible to continue the construction of modern

naval vessels.

As to the establishment of a Government arm plate factory, it is asserted that owing to the crease in the price of materials it is necessary add 30 per cent to the estimate of \$5,000,000 ma heretofore as the cost of such a plant.

BUSINES IN THE SENATE.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Washington, Dec. 6.-Nearly eight hundred bills presented to the Senate to-day. Some of the billsmajority of them, in fact-were old stagers which had been introduced in the last Congress or in previous Congresses. A vast number of them were of minor importance, but a few were of National interest and consequence.

Mr. Aldrich had the honor of introducing the first measure in the Senate. It was the financial bill drawn by the Committee on Finance, of which Mr. Aldrich is chairman, and was the most important measure introduced during the day. It was referred the Finance Committee.

Resolutions were offered providing for an inves tigation by the Judiciary Committee of all phases of polygamy recently presented in connection with what is known as the Roberts case (by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah); expressing the sympathy of the Senate for the Boers in their war with Great Britain (by Mr. Mason, of Illinois); and declaring that Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, is not entitled to a seat in the Senate (by Mr. Jones, of

titled to a seat in the schall Arkansas).

Arkansas).

Mr. Harris (Pop., Kan.) was appointed a temporary member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The appointment is important and significant because the committee has under consideration the Quay, Clark and Scott contests.

# NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

ONE FOR A PACIFIC CABLE INTRODUCED BY MR. HALE. Washington, Dec. 6.-Several hundred bills and

joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate today. Among the most important were the follow-

ing:

By Mr. Hale—For the construction of a Pacific cable by the Navy Department, to be operated by the Postoffice Department, and appropriating \$11.00.000 for this purpose. The cable snall start at San Francisco and he laid by way of Honolulu, Midway Island and Guam, to Manila, and be connected with Holio. After the cable has been completed it is to be turned over to the control of the Postmaster General.

By Mr. Warren-For the cession by the General Government of 5,000,000 acres of arid lands to each of the arid land States. By Mr. Lodge-For amendment of the Immigra-

By Mr. Hoar-For the regulation of the election of United States Senators.

By Mr. Platt (N. Y.)—For the amendment of the Civil Service law, and to extend the time for the completion of the bridge now in course of con-struction across the East River. By Mr. Chandler-To prohibit Senators and Repre-sentatives in Congress from receiving free rail-

By Mr. Carter-Making further provision for the civil government of Alaska.

By Mr. Kyle-For the establishment of postal savings banks and a Government telegraphic system; for the restriction of immigration, and a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment for the regulation of marriage and divorce.

### THE EASTERNMOST LIGHTHOUSE. Washington, Dec. 6 (Special).-The Navy Depart-

ment to-day gave notice that it is the intention of the lighthouse inspector at San Juan, Porto Rico. on December 15, to establish a light at Puerto Ferro, south of Vieques, or Crab, Island. Its approximate position is latitude 18° 5' 30", longitude 65° 25' 40". The light will be of the fifth order, lightning flash, Barbier & Bernard's patent. There will be a white flash every five seconds; duration of flash one-tenth second; light visible thirteen and one-half miles; height above sea level, sixty-five one-nair miles, neight shove sea level, sixty-five feet. The light will be exhibited from a white octagonal tower, with black dome rising from the centre of a square, flat roofed building painted white, with dark trimmings. This will be for a long time in the future the easternmost lighthouse of the United States. Until the acquisition of Porto Rico this distinction was possessed by Quoddy isead, Me., located in lengitude 57 37 7.

NATION OF SECRETARY ROOT

CONFIRMED. Washington, Dec. 6 .- The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Brigadier General LEONARD WOOD, U. S. V., to be major general of volunteers.

Colonels to be brigadier generals—EDGAR R. KELLOGG, 6th U. S. I.; OILBERT S. CARPENTER, 18th U. S. I.; WILLIAM A. KOBBE, 35th U. S. V.; J. FRANK-LIN BELL, 36th U. S. V.

HEATON W. HARRIS, of sobio, to be Consul at Mann-heim, Germany.

According to the officials of the War Department the promotion of General Wood to the grade of major general of volunteers is not likely to cause any immediate change in his present station and duties as commander of the military provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe. General Wood had an interview with Secretary Root at the War Department to-day and at its conclusion said that he expected to return to Santiago in a few days, but that it was possible he might be allowed to spend the Christmas holidays in this city. As major general of volunteers General Wood will be the second ranking officer in Cuba, his single military superior being Major General Brooke, commanding the division, who is a major general in the Regular establishment.

### JUMPED OVER HIS SENIORS.

General Wood's advancement gives him rank above Generals Wilson, Lee, Wheeler, Bates, Young, Chaffee and Ludlow, all of whom wer senior to him in the volunteer army. Although all the officers named were major generals of volunteers during the war, they at present hold only the rank of brigadier general. Counting General Wood, there are now eight major generals in the Army, including Generals Miles, Merritt and Brooke, of the Regular Army. The other volunteer major generals are Shafter, Otis, Lawton and MacArthur, General Wood's appointment is made under authority of the statute allowing an officer of that rank for every twelve thousand men in active military service. Including the thirty-five thousand volunteers recently enlisted for service in the Philippines, the present strength of the Army is in round numbers one hundred thousand men.

It is said at the War Department that Colonel Kellogg, of the 6th Infantry, and Colonel Carpenter, of the 18th Infantry, who were to-day penter, of the 18th Infantry, who were componentially as brigadier generals in the Regular Army, will be placed on the retired list immediately. Both held the rank of brigadier general in the volunteer establishment during the war. Colonel Carpenter is in command of his regiment in the Philippines. Colonel Kellogg started to he Philippines with his regiment, but was taken sick on the way and was compelled to taken sick on the way and was compelled return to the United States from Honolulu. was twice brevetted for gallantry in the Civil RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

## In addition to the new Army appointments

and the Consul sent to the Senate to-day there were also a large number of appointments made in the recess. Among the more important were Elihu Root to be Secretary of War; Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois, to be Interstate Commerce ommissioner; Bellamy Storer, of Ohlo, to be Minister to Spain; Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Belgium; J. N. Irwin, of Iowa, to be Minister to Portugal; Willlam P. Lord, of Oregon, to be Minister to the Argentine Republic; A. S. Hardy, of New-Hampshire, to be Minister to Greece, Rumania and Servia. There were also a long list of Army p

There were also a long list of Army promo-tions and postmasters and a number of consuls. The Senate spent half an hour in executive session to-day, but beyond the confirmation of Secretary Root and the reference to committee of the numerous nominations sent in to-day, transacted no business, Mr. Root's nomination was referred to the Committee on Military Af-fairs and immediately referred back and con-There was no opposition to immediate

TO CONSIDER THE QUAY CASE.

MEETING OF THE SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE CALLED FOR TO-DAY.

Washington, Dec. 6 (Special) .- A meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Electhe protest against the seating of Senator Quay on the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the memorial urging the unseating of Senator Clark, of Montana, and Senator THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S CURRENCY Scott, of West Virginia, because of alleged irregularities in their elections. The vacancy in the committee was filled to-day by the appointand joint resolutions, several important concurrent | ment of Senator Harris, of Kansas. It is probresolutions and petitions numbering hundreds, were able that an order will be made for the taking of testimony in the Clark and Scott cases, and there may thus occur some delay in their consideration. No evidence will, however, be taken in the Quay case, and for this reason a more speedy disposition of it will be secured. Only legal points will be considered in the Quay case, and both sides of the controversy will be represented by counsel. The Pennsylvania Constitution, it seems, re-

quires the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to fill vacancies occurring in the State's representation in the upper house of Congress, and a signed protest has been filed by a large number of the members of the present Legislature against the Governor's apparent attempt to invade its prerogatives. If the committee divides on the lines of other years it will report against the seating of Mr. Quay. As both Mr. Quay and his colleague, Mr. Penrose, are on record as opposed to recognizing credentials such as the present appointee from Pennsylvania is now armed with, they and their advocates on the committee will doubtless be put to some embarrassment in making out a claim of eligibility which will be at once consistent and convincing. It is the hope and expectation of Mr. Quay and his friends, however, that the case will not be decided on strictly critical and technical grounds

Senator Harris has been generally regarded as antagonistic to the right of a Governor to fill a Senatorial vacancy where the Legislature fails to elect. As the committee is close, so far as can be surmised from the records of Senators, his vote may determine the character of the report to be submitted to the Senate for its action in the Quay case.

TO INCREASE MRS. GRIDLEY'S PENSION. Washington, Dec. 6.-A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, to-day, to pension Mrs. Gridley, the widow of Captain Gridley of the Olympia, at \$100 a month.

Gifts entirely individual in character are made in the following forms:-

Parting Cups Lamps Globes Decanters Shades Stamnos Loving Cups Cantharus

Many pieces, many prices TIFFANY STUDIOS 333 to 341 Fourth Avenue

# CEYLON AND INDIA TEA

United States Senator Mason says: "Public sentiment de mands the enactment of national law that will act as a CERTIFICATE of CHARACTER to all food products."

United States Government officials have already given MACHINE MADE TEA such a certificate. They have NEVER REJECTED a pound. That shows its PURITY.

# LIPTON'S

CEYLON TEAS

ARE THE BEST.

For Sale by All Grocers.

India and Ceylon

IN FOIL-LINED SEALED PACKAGES BROADWAY AND 18TH ST.

# Lea & Perrins' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL

WORCESTERSHIRE Gives a most delicious flavor to

Hot and Cold Meats, Gravies, Salads, Soups, Game, Fish, Welsh Rarebits, etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS This signature on every bottle-

Leaverins John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Eyeglass and Lorgnette Chains, Gold Lorgnettes,

Opera and Field Glasses Pendant Barometers.

&B.Meyrowitz 104 EAST 23D ST.

TWO STORES 125 WEST 42D ST. Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

Enropean Advertisements.

EUROPEANS AND TRAVEL LERS will find the London office of The Tribune, 149 Fleet Street. a convenient place to leave their advertisements of subscriptions for The Tribune.

BRIGHTON,

ENGLAND.

HOTEL METROPOLE. The most comfortable and luxurious Set

side Hotel in the world. Fine cuising and wines. Orchestra plays during Luncheon and Dinner. Moderate Tarif.

The Gordon Hotels L'td.